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GRAPHICS

Cover: Farmworkers tend lettuce in Salinas, Calif
Credit: Ken Light/LNS
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about farmworkers on page 6 can be found on p-1
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and P-3; #441 (June 10) P-2, P-3; #440 (June 7)
P-1; #416 (Mar. 4) P-6; #414 (Feb. 19) cover.]

P-1: Nixon as hood graphic;
Nixon-Agnew-Rocky photo
Photos from Salinas: farmworker in lettuce
field; inside a Chicano's home.

P-2: Line Graphics: Ford Ad, FBI at the door;
CIA and world UFWOC union label; Nixon and
Agnew and wind-up doves; lettuce growers vs.
UFWOC.

P-3: Line Graphics: Nixon-Kissinger; Nixon and
POW's; San Quentin gas chamber blueprint.

TABLE OF MAILING LISTS

Collective: Ann Lockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie
Epstein, Cidne Hart, Kory Melnicoff, Sandy Shea,
Mike Shuster, Ron Sural.

Comrades: Pierce Ryland, Laurie Lewis, Margarita
Lejarza, Safra Epstein.

Corresspondents:

Schofielda Coryell--Paris

Mark Wilson-- Montreal

Richard Trench--Belfast

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(Note to editors: See graphics in back to go with this story.)

S.F. GRAND JURY PROBE LOOKS INTO WEATHERPEOPLE,
IRISH REPUBLICANS; WITNESSES RESIST INTERROGATION
BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

by Teddy Franklin

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)-- Frustrated by the FBI's failure to capture Weatherpeople and other political fugitives, the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department convened a federal grand jury here in early October to interrogate people suspected of knowing something about the underground movement.

And on the same day that its first round of witnesses received jail sentences for refusing to cooperate with the investigation, it became public that the same grand jury is also planning a major probe of Americans who support the Irish Republican Army.

In the Weatherpeople hearings, 16 witnesses, summoned from as far away as San Juan, Puerto Rico, face wide-ranging questions by Robert Dierker, a special prosecutor sent from Internal Security in Washington. Dierker used to work for the FBI's "mod squad" and still wears hair down to his collar.

So far, Dierker has asked witnesses to report anything they know about federal fugitives, underground mail drops, fake I.D., welfare fraud, explosives, the 1970 bombing of San Francisco's Park District police station, and underground activists Mark Rudd, Kathy Boudin and Naomi Jaffe. But none of the witnesses is willing to talk.

Three witnesses have already been sentenced to jail until March 1974 for refusing to aid in the investigation. Unless a federal appeals court keeps the three out of jail, it appears that the other witnesses will meet a similar fate.

In both the Weatherpeople and IRA investigations, witnesses say that they personally have nothing to hide. But they speak defiantly of their intent to resist the efforts of the federal government to turn grand jury hearings into a major tool of political repression.

"We're not going to give them the time of day," said Patrick Hallinan, attorney for four San Francisco area Irish-Americans subpoenaed to testify behind the grand jury's closed doors. "This is nothing less than an attempt to smash the Irish Republican movement in this country."

He believes the investigation is a response to pressures from the British government, whose army now occupies rebellious Northern Ireland. In the United States, many Irish-Americans have rallied to the cause of Northern Ireland's bitterly oppressed Roman Catholic minority during the last few years. And support groups have popped up wherever America's twelve million Irish people live.

Meeting with the press in Hallinan's law office, two young men called up by the grand jury acknowledged that they have been active in mobil-

izing the Irish-American community to oppose rule and discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland.

But both Robert Meisel and Michael Shanahan denied they had been involved in any illegal operations, including gun-running for the Irish Republican Army, which is what the government claims to be investigating.

"They have indicted me for what I believe in," said Shanahan.

Although Hallinan's four clients are from the San Francisco Bay Area, the real focus of the investigation appears to be Butte, Montana which Hallinan calls "the most Irish city in America."

The grand jury has subpoenaed a bizarre assortment of politicians and lawmen from Butte. These include a Montana state senator, the former mayor of Butte, the chief of police detectives there, and a former city attorney.

Hallinan said that requiring the Butte witnesses to do their testifying in San Francisco is standard procedure when the federal investigators want to escape "local outrage."

Witnesses in the Weatherpeople probe were summoned from Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, New Jersey, Michigan and Puerto Rico.

They insist that they have had nothing to do with Weatherpeople and that the federal government is well aware of that fact. They regard the grand jury investigation as a "fishing expedition" in which the government gropes around for any information it can use. In addition, they have denounced the grand jury as an unconstitutional method of forcing answers out of people who don't want to talk to the FBI.

Under the new grand jury regulations of Nixon's Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, witnesses who refuse to testify in secret hearings even about crimes for which they may later be prosecuted, can be imprisoned without trial for up to 18 months -- the life of the grand jury. There is no penalty for refusing to talk to the FBI.

"What we think is happening is that the FBI once had a lead, maybe two or three years ago," says Susan Jordan, a lawyer for some of the witnesses. "And now they're using the pretext of a grand jury investigation to rip off people who figured in their leads."

The witnesses who have been called so far are not well-known political activists. Some are not politically active at all.

"The government seems to be under the impression that there is some kind of nationwide network of revolutionaries that is maintaining the underground," says Joy Chamberlain of the East Bay Working Committee on Grand Juries. "Only you don't have to be an avowed revolutionary to be suspect by the FBI. On the contrary, if you seem to be leading an ordinary life, minding your own business, that's all the more reason to suspect you."

Of the three people already sentenced for re-

refusing to answer questions, Dr. Phillip Craven is a Public Health Service doctor in Puerto Rico, Howard Berg is an engineer in Minneapolis, and Daniel Rosenberg is a San Francisco mechanic who used to work for the Sierra Club, a national conservation group.

All three, feeling they had nothing to hide, had previously cooperated with the FBI. Then, realizing that even harmless information can become harmful in the hands of federal police, they decided not to cooperate any further. For this, they may soon go to jail.

Dr. Craven says his reason for refusing to talk is to protest a government attempt to "suppress legitimate political activity." He says he has been tailed by FBI agents and police, and suspects that his phone has been tapped.

"I'm now very reluctant to contact my friends," Craven reports. "It works--I'm intimidated."

"The trend seems to be to try to intimidate people who were involved in politics a couple of years ago," says Berg. "The message is to stay away from the underground, stay away from Weatherman."

Asked about the impact of the subpoena on his employer and family, Berg replied: "Well, my employer has been understanding so far, but I'm sure there's a limit to how much time I can miss from my job."

"I can honestly say that there was no good reason for me to be subpoenaed and thankfully my parents seem to understand that and believe me. My parents equate this to the McCarthy era and HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee) hearings. This is an attempt to slander people. The questions I was asked were outrageous."

* * *

San Francisco is not the only city currently hosting a federal grand jury looking into radical activity. Others in Fort Worth, Texas, Tallahassee, Florida, and Camden, New Jersey, are actively investigating supporters of the Irish Republican cause, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and the Catholic anti-war clergy.

Every time a new grand jury begins hearings, people in the San Francisco office of the National Lawyers Guild who are fighting to protect the rights of grand jury witnesses stick another colored pin into a map of the U.S.A. Their map is covered with pins. Harrisburg, Detroit, Seattle, Kansas City, Cleveland, Tucson, and Los Angeles are a few recent sites of special Internal Securities.

But despite the fact that grand juries have become a favorite weapon of federal police during the Nixon Administration, they are a mystery to most people, including radicals.

Grand juries began in England as a liberal reform to protect people from unreasonable prosecution by the King. Nobody could be tried for a major crime unless a grand jury first voted that the prosecutor had a fair amount of evidence that they committed a crime.

I AIN'T SINGING, CHARLIE OR,
WHAT TO DO WHEN THE F.B.I. COMES

This is how it happens. Some of us get scared when an F.B.I. agent appears at the door. We answer a few "simple" questions, because we are afraid not to--afraid of committing some crime by not talking. Our fear in this situation distorts our judgment. There is no law requiring us to talk with an F.B.I. agent.

No F.B.I. agent asks idle questions; there is no such thing as small talk. A long answer, a short answer, a truthful answer, a lying answer--any of these will supply some sort of information which is of use to them.

The F.B.I. visitor may be out to make a case on you, a friend, or someone you don't even know, and you have "sung" if you say anything more than "Call my lawyer. Goodbye."

When we open the door unafraid and ready to brush the agent off, we get caught by an old interrogation trick. The F.B.I. agent says, "We have some information which tends to implicate you in (such and such) a bombing. If you could answer a few questions, I'm sure we can straighten things out." Your mouth drops, your mind boggles: "Man, I didn't do that!" Suddenly, you've lost your cool and you're only too glad to tell the agent where you were on Thursday night and who you were with. Maybe that's all he wanted to know--where you were and if X was with you.

Some others of us are not afraid when the F.B.I. comes--in fact, quite the reverse. We are so sure of ourselves and sure of the Fed's stupidity that we invite him in to ask him questions, and find out what the enemy is up to. Fat chance. Our very questions give the agent information which he might never stumble over. Behind each question is a body of information which may well be revealed in the question itself or in a series of questions.

What should you do when the F.B.I. comes to call? It's really pretty simple. Experience has shown that the best response after the caller identifies himself and flashes his badge is to say, "That's nice, and if you have any questions, I'll listen in my lawyer's presence. She (or he) is so and so. So long." Don't let him in. Don't be afraid. Don't be tricked.

Nowadays, American grand juries are by and large a rubber stamp for prosecutors at the city, state, and federal level. Most grand jurors are middle-aged, white, wealthy men.

Anybody who is subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury is in a jam. First of all, any cooperation with the prosecutors from Internal Security

leads them on. A single chat with the F.B.I. may result in a subpoena for a grand jury appearance. And trivial testimony before a grand jury may eventually result in a subpoena to appear as a prosecution witness in a criminal trial.

The numerous acquittals of political defendants in recent years shows how little "hard" evidence a prosecutor needs in order to put radicals on trial. The government is willing to try people even when it has only bits and shreds of a case, because tying radicals up in courts is the next best thing to jailing them.

The trials of the Chicago Conspiracy, Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins in New Haven, the New York Panther 21, the Soledad Brothers, Angela Davis, and the Harrisburg 8 all resulted in acquittals. In none of those trials did the prosecution have a plausible case against the defendants.

In this context, even trivial testimony is dangerous to other people. You may know nothing and still wind up as the prosecution's "star witness" in a political trial.

Grand juries are also dangerous to the witnesses themselves. Only the prosecutor, the grand jury, and witness are allowed in the closed door sessions where investigations take place. The witness is not allowed to have a lawyer present in the room, but only to talk with a lawyer in the hall.

In this atmosphere of secrecy, anything goes. Theoretically, the Fifth Amendment prohibits anybody from forcing you to testify against yourself. But Richard Nixon was not content to leave the Fifth Amendment alone. In 1970, Congress passed an administration-sponsored anti-crime bill that supposedly would help the government in its fight against the Mafia. But the main victims of the new law have been radicals, not tight-lipped mafiosi.

Traditionally, if the court wanted to force you to testify, it would have to offer immunity from prosecution. In return for answering questions, you received a guarantee that you yourself wouldn't be prosecuted for what you said. If you then refused, you could be held in contempt of court and jailed.

But in 1970 Nixon signed into law a new kind of immunity, called "use immunity," that isn't really immunity at all. All it guarantees is that any confession you make before a grand jury will not be used as evidence against you in a criminal trial.

It doesn't guarantee that you can't be prosecuted for the crimes you admit. All the government has to do is go out and find somebody else who will say you did the things you've admitted to. And there's not really anything to stop the grand jury from asking you to name the people who saw you do it. This law was challenged in the courts and last May, the Supreme Court, with its four brand-new Nixon appointees, upheld the legality of "use immunity."

In other words, a prosecutor can demand that you build an entire case against yourself and have you jailed if you refuse to do it.

Many radical lawyers agree that the only way to deal with grand juries is to refuse to cooperate with them at all. This means that some people will

go to jail for refusing to talk.

"As soon as you get that subpoena you turn into a cipher, you become just a pawn in their game," says Bob Sussman, an upcoming witness in the San Francisco Weatherman probe. "But this is one fight we can't afford to back down from."

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[Thanks to the Ann Arbor Sun for the box in this story.]

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[Note to editors: See Ford ad in graphics section to go with this short]

UNEXPLAINED DEATHS AT FORD-PHILCO PLANT IN TAIWAN FORCE SHUT-DOWN

TAIPEI, Taiwan (LNS)--Faced with 200 resignations, 150 workers staying home and 10 deaths, the Taiwan government has been forced to order the closing of Ford-Philco Taiwan electronics plant, a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co. A dozen more women are seriously ill as well, with what medical spokesmen termed "unidentified skin ailments."

The plant, which employs 2400 women, has been closed down pending an investigation.

Ford is 24th on the list of the top military contractors for the U.S. Defense Department having received 218.7 million in contracts in 1971. Much of this contracting goes to Ford-Philco for electronic equipment for missiles and grenade launchers used in Vietnam. They are also a primary supplier of parts for the "electronic battlefield."

Workers at Ford plants in the U.S. don't seem to fare much better. Last May a worker at a Ford engine plant in Ohio fell to his death through a foundry roof. He was the fourth worker killed at that plant during the first half of 1972. The U.S. Occupational and Safety and Health Administration ruled that the company was at fault in three of the four deaths.

Ford was fined \$200 for the fourth worker's death.

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CATALOG AVAILABLE FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS

BOSTON (LNS)--The New England Free Press has just published a complete catalog listing all the material they have available. There are pamphlets about racism, gay liberation, early socialization, Latin America, American political economy, women's liberation, health care, labor history, and many, many more.

To get the complete list and rates, write New England Free Press, Room 401, 791 Tremont St. Boston, Mass. 02118 or call (617) 536-9219.

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VOTE NO TO NIXON ON NOVEMBER 7

A MODERN DAY "TRAIL OF TEARS?"
TVA TRIES TO RUN CHEROKEES OFF LAND

Mountain Eagle/LIBERATION News Service

by Hawk Littlejohn

(Editors note; The following article, reprinted from the Mountain Eagle in Whitesburg, Kentucky, was written by Hawk Littlejohn, one of the 8,000 Cherokee Indians whose homelands in western north Carolina will be flooded if the Tennessee Valley Authority continues with its plans to construct another dam on the Little Tennessee River.)

TELLICO PLAINS, Tennessee (LNS)-- When the Cherokee Indians were herded up at their last Council Grounds in the East--at Red Clay Council Grounds near Cleveland, Tenn., in 1836--they were gathered by the U.S. Army to be moved to the West and to be separated from the land they had called home for thousands of years.

Over 13,000 Cherokees were displaced by the move and over 25 per cent died from starvation, mistreatment and cold. Their walk was called the "Trail of Tears."

Before moving to the West most Cherokees learned to read and write through the help of one of their great educators, Sequoyah, who had taken the Cherokee language and created an alphabet and taught the people. Overnight the Cherokee people progressed from a prehistoric society to a lettered society.

By the time Cherokee people reached Oklahoma these same people who had advanced so far on their own had had enough of the white man. They had suffered so much abuse and grief because of the families who died on the "Trail of Tears".

Some even went back to the Tennessee mountains and hid. They had seen so much bad in the white man's society that they reverted to the old ways. Some, today, still live very primitively back in the mountains.

Today their descendants are known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee and number about 8,000 living on the Qualla Boundary in western North Carolina.

When the Cherokee people moved up into Tennessee a couple of thousand years ago they settled along the Little Tennessee River. They built numerous homes and villages. The bulk of the whole Cherokee society started there. Along the Little Tennessee River were their great towns and villages, including the sacred town and capital, Echota. Along this river, Sequoyah was born and grew up and invented the Cherokee alphabet and taught it.

Today, there are very few Cherokee sites or old village sites left. They have all been flooded or destroyed. The only area which holds any history to the Cherokee that remains is along the Little Tennessee. Now it is being threatened to be flooded, too. The government has plans for a dam.

Flooding our land is called the TVA. They have already constructed 35 dams in this eastern part of Tennessee. The reason they give for building this dam and flooding our history is that they would like to build a model community by constructing a dam for a recreation area and building this area up and taking this land and reselling it for a profit. There seems no danger of flood control of this river. One mile from the proposed dam is Ft. Loudoun Dam. If the Tellico dam is completed, its waters will back up to the base of another dam upstream on the Little Tennessee.

There is no great need for genociding a people's history when the whole eastern part of Tennessee is dotted with lakes. Responsibility for this project rests with the TVA Board of Directors, led by Abrey "Red" Wagner, a man already known to East Kentuckians for his policies of buying strip mined coal from the mountains. When the power for stopping this dam is in one man's hands all he has to do is say, "Stop!" and it will stop. But he has closed his eyes and ears to the plea of the Cherokee.

The Cherokee people have been run off their land, have been herded together like cattle and have shipped to a foreign land and have been raped of their identity.

They took and destroyed the Indian people when they moved them from their land and stole it and said Indians weren't citizens of this country so therefore they weren't entitled to the land. Now the government is going to complete the job by coming back and saying these same Indian people do not have any right to have any history; these people do not have any right to have a place where they can come and say to their grandchildren: "This is where our great village sites were. This is where our culture started. This is where we cultivated our language. This is where Sequoyah was born. This is where we started from."

The white man is taking this from us. This is where the white man is committing total genocide on a people. How barbaric and cruel could any one people be to another people?

The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Tribal Council, led by Principal Chief Noah Powell, Vice Chief John Crow and Councilman Jonathan Taylor, have passed a resolution stating they do not want their history genocided and they do not want this land flooded. This has fallen deaf upon the ears of Mr. Wagner of the TVA.

The environmentalists in the area, not just in Tennessee, have opposed the dam. Dr. Arthur Morgan, first director of the TVA, has asked TVA to shelve this project and return the land to the Cherokee people.

White leaders refusing to oppose this project are as guilty of genocide as Wagner is. White people should stop and examine their leaders.

The Cherokee people ask for support, not only from the white leaders but from Indian leaders. We ask for support from all groups, and especially those who know what it is like to be flooded out to openly help us in this fight. How much more payment does the white man want for us being here first?

The government agency which is planning on

\$8 MILLION EARMARKED FOR LETHAL CHEMICAL WEAPONS
IN 1973:
FIGURE DOUBLES 1970 ALLOCATION

By Richard A. Fineberg
Dispatch News Service/LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (DNSI/LNS)-- Expenditures for research on lethal chemical weapons have nearly doubled in the three years since President Richard Nixon disavowed first use of these weapons in what he termed an "important" peace initiative.

According to the previously unpublished Defense Department figures, \$8 has been earmarked for research and development on lethal chemicals during fiscal 1973. By comparison, in fiscal 1970, research on lethal chemicals was pegged at \$4.3 million.

The figures on chemical and biological warfare allocations were released on October 31, by Senator Mike Gravel (D.-Alaska), who said that White House statements have created the misleading impression that the U.S. has curtailed its chemical and biological warfare (CBW) activities. Gravel noted that the U.S. still maintains stockpiles of deadly nerve gas weapons at military bases around the world while the President drags his feet on international agreements limiting the use of these weapons.

In 1969, Nixon ordered a complete review of U.S. CBW activities in the wake of an aerial nerve gas test that accidentally killed more than 6,000 sheep grazing on the desert southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. When he announced the resulting "important decisions" the President:

- renounced first use of lethal chemical weapons;

- promised to submit the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits first use of chemical and biological agents, to the Senate for ratification;

- renounced use of all methods of biological warfare and promised 1) to destroy existing stocks of biological weapons and 2) to confine biological research to "defensive measures."

Currently hard at work developing new chemical weapons, maintaining its far-flung chemical stockpiles and training U.S. and foreign nationals in offensive and defensive CBW skills, the Army vigorously denies that the President's pronouncement means the U.S. is getting out of the chemical warfare field. "To the man in the street it must look like the U.S. Army is abandoning its chemical warfare capability," Col. Stanley D. Fair, Commandant of the Army's Ft. McClellan (Ala.) Chemical Center and School, observed in a recent Army magazine article. But, Col. Fair continued, "Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is time to set the record straight."

Since the President's statement, research, development, test and evaluation spending for all chemical warfare agents and equipment has held steady. The 1973 total is \$32.9 million, only slightly below the fiscal 1970 figure, \$33.5 million. The figures Sen. Gravel released indicate that the increase in spending on lethal chemical weapon-

ry has been offset by decreases in other aspects of chemical warfare research, including the development of sub-lethal incapacitating agents and defensive equipment.

Most of the \$8. million for research on lethal chemicals is directed toward perfecting a new method of delivering nerve gas which the Army calls the binary system. In a binary weapon, two compounds in separate cylinders are mixed together on firing to form a lethal chemical payload. This theoretically will remove the problems encountered in storing lethal gases and disposing of them.

The Army has said it intends to wait until the binary system, currently in the advanced stages of development, has been perfected before procuring additional lethal chemical weapons. According to a 1971 report by Defense Marketing Services, a private firm that provides information for defense contractors, the binary system "is expected to replace existing chemical stockpiles, since it eliminates almost all of the presently feared handling and storage hazards."

Meanwhile, the Administration's insistence that the Geneva Protocol does not apply to herbicides and riot control gases has stymied U.S. ratification of that agreement for over two years. (Herbicides are a major weapon used by the U.S. in Vietnam where they are used in massive defoliation programs.) More than 90 nations--including every major power except the U.S.--have ratified the 1925 agreement that prohibits first use in combat of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous...devices."

While the U.S. has recently signed a United Nations Conference Committee on Disarmament agreement banning biological weapons it has held up its response to a Soviet-drafted agreement outlawing all chemical weapons development, production and stockpiling (the Geneva Protocol only restricts usage).

While the Administration delays its verdict on international agreements limiting chemical warfare, the Army continues to instruct foreign military personnel in the strategy, tactics and techniques of CBW at the Ft. McClellan Chemical Center and School. Army spokesmen say there is no contradiction between this aspect of the CBW program and Nixon's avowed goal of establishing international restraints on gas and germ warfare.

Another CBW facility that seems to be chugging along full steam ahead regardless of Nixon's statements is the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) at Ft. Detrick Maryland.

Col. Dan Crozier, USAMRIID's commanding officer, concedes that biological weapons do not constitute a "major strategic threat" to the U.S. at this time. Nevertheless, USAMRIID's budget for the current fiscal year-- \$6.1 million-- is 50% higher than the 1972 funding level of \$4 million.

In his 1969 policy pronouncement Nixon pledged that the U.S. would limit its biological research to "defensive measures such as immunization and

safety."

But knowledgeable observers say that it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between offensive and defensive research. To devise a defense against a potential germ warfare agent, they point out, it is necessary to know how to produce, stabilize and disseminate the agent itself.

Although the White House speaks in terms of "dismantling" biological warfare facilities, even the Pine Bluff Arsenal (Ark.), already partially turned over to the Food and Drug Administration's National Center for Toxicological Research, hasn't been dismantled. "They're mothballing it," Dr. T.J. Haley, a spokesman for the Center said. And while the government did destroy much of its stock of germs, its promise to "destroy existing stocks of bacteriological weapons" wasn't kept. The biological weapon delivery hardware is still around.

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FLAGS FLY EVERYWHERE IN SAIGON: IT'S ALL THIEU GOOD TO BE TRUE

SAIGON(LNS)-- If you didn't know better, you might think that Saigon and the area surrounding the capitol had gone intensely patriotic for the Thieu regime. The red and yellow Saigon-government flags adorn every available flag pole, house, telephone pole, taxi and bus.

But the sudden burst of sentiment comes not from the heart, but rather, from the very real threat of arrest. Children over the age of 15 must carry small flags in their pockets and each family must have at least two. In the near future every person will be required to produce a Government flag along with an ID card on demand by police.

To display or even have an NLF flag is punishable by death.

Thieu has stated officially that the flags are for celebration of National Day, November 1, and that "those who fail to display the national flag in front of their houses will be punished according to the laws in force."

But it seems more likely that Thieu feels more secure with his flags flying high in light of the recent "peace scare." He probably hopes that, in the event of a surprise settlement, any person or territory marked by his flag will be secured for him.

The problem is a very real one for Thieu. As he said in a speech on August 11, "We can find them (the Communists) everywhere, under our beds, under our ancestors' altars, behind our backs, and even among our ranks."

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"The Vietnamese in the street is firmly convinced that the U.S. totally dominates the Government of Viet Nam and dictates exactly what course shall be followed." December, 1967

from Credibility Gap: A Digest of the
Pentagon Papers

[Note to editors: See graphics section for photos to go with this article.]

BOYCOTTING LETTUCE--WATCH OUT FOR THE "ILLEGAL EAGLE:" UFW LAUNCHES ATTACK ON FAKE LABELS

NEW YORK (LNS)--It's no easy trick to boycott lettuce in support of the United Farmworkers these days, at least not in New York City. Almost all of the large supermarkets and many of the small neighborhood groceries continue to sell iceberg lettuce. Much of it has no union label--a sure bet to avoid.

But often a careful shopper's eye is caught by a union label on the lettuce boxes or telephone. Most often it says Teamsters Union, but sometimes there's a large Aztec Eagle--the Farmworkers' label--minus the accompanying "United Farmworkers, AFL-CIO."

Should I or shouldn't I buy it, you ask yourself.

Well, the answer is NO! Neither label indicates that the lettuce was harvested by members of the United Farmworkers Union. Both are obvious attempts by the supermarkets to con shoppers into thinking that they are buying union produce. And when the con game works, the iceberg lettuce boycott is weakened.

To combat these sneaky, and illegal maneuvers by the supermarkets, the United Farmworkers announced on October 24, a \$35,000 suit against Sloans Supermarkets for misusing the Farmworkers Union label. The suit also seeks a court order enjoining the supermarket chain from displaying the well-known label over iceberg lettuce.

"Our suit is directed at Sloans," Marshall Ganz, UFW's national boycott director said, "but there are several other major chains involved against whom evidence is currently being gathered. We are urging consumers to check the supermarket coolers to see what kind of lettuce is being sold and to report misuse of the label immediately."

Ganz also said that "the fact that New York supermarkets feel it is necessary to fraudulently post the Union Label in order to sell their lettuce is a measure of the growing effectiveness of the boycott."

He said that shipments of UFW lettuce to New York City supermarket chains in the last three weeks have tripled because of consumer demand. In the last five weeks over 47,000 New Yorkers have signed pledges in support of the lettuce boycott.

New York City is the largest market for Western iceberg lettuce outside of California. It accounts for about 9% of all iceberg lettuce shipments.

According to UFW's lawyer, Professor Phillip G. Schrag of Columbia University Law School, the suit against Sloans was filed under the federal trademark law. "Congress has given registered Union Labels the same protection as trademarks," said Schrag, "...and the federal courts are empowered to protect the integrity of a Union Label."

In the late sixties, a great many people stop-

ped eating grapes thanks to a massive United Farmworkers plea and the upshot was a major victory over grape growers in California in 1970. During the grape boycott some farmworkers pushed for a lettuce boycott as well but the union finally decided that it could not sustain two boycotts at the same time. The lettuce growers knew however, that as soon as the grape growers settled, they were next.

So, rather than deal with the farmworkers, bent on securing decent wages and working conditions for their growing membership, the lettuce growers went out to find a union less likely to struggle so hard for farmworkers' rights. They settled on the Teamsters and promptly made a whole series of "sweetheart" contracts--contracts agreeable to both the growers and the union leadership but in which the pickers in the field had no part.

Today about 85% of the lettuce produced in this country comes from California and Arizona and the majority of it is harvested under Teamsters contract.

In March of 1971, however, the Teamsters--amidst growing support for the UFW from organized labor--made a pact with the Farmworkers. They agreed to represent only the lettuce packers and shippers etc. and to allow the Farmworks to represent those who actually work in the fields harvesting the lettuce. The Teamsters also agreed to renegotiate their contracts with the growers but this cannot be done until contract negotiations come up again--in some cases this may mean years. To break the contact before the legal time limit would make the Teamsters liable under law.

Phoney union labels do their bit to hinder the Farmworkers' successful boycott technique although with time and money the fraud can be stopped in the courts. Much more frightening however, are the anti-secondary boycotting laws already in effect, or on the horizon, in a few states, with the Nixon administration threatening national legislation.

The Secretary of Agriculture under Nixon, Earl Butz, has said the secondary boycott is "un-American, vicious, and we've got to stop it."

On May 12 of this year, Arizona growers won a major victory when the state legislature passed a bill severely restricting primary boycotts (boycotts against the owners themselves) and outlawing secondary boycotts outright (a secondary boycott is aimed at other handlers of the farm produce--like supermarkets).

As soon as the bill was passed, the Arizona highway patrol rushed it to Governor Jack Williams for his signature before United Farmworker representatives had a chance to talk to the governor. (Governor William's political sympathies are crystal clear. When farmworkers asked him to proclaim May 28 Cesar Chavez Day in honor of the union leader's efforts on behalf of Arizona farmworkers, the governor responded by declaring it "John Birch Day" instead).

"The boycott has been so important to us in

maintaining our nonviolence pledge," said Cesar Chavez who began a fast on the capitol steps in Phoenix the day the law was enacted. "Where do we go if they prevent us from appealing for peaceful, public support in the form of boycotts?" Chavez ended his fast 24 days later in critical condition.

One of the chief forces behind the anti-union law is the American Farm Bureau Federation which finances a lobbying campaign in 20 states to get legislation passed to ban the secondary boycott. Idaho and Kansas--big farming states--have also passed Farm Bureau-sponsored laws.

In California voters will decide November 7 whether or not their state will have a similar union-smashing law. Besides preventing effective boycotts and granting growers ten-day injunction periods during strikes--long enough to get the crop harvested--Proposition 22, as it is called, would establish complex election procedures and requirements within the union that would prohibit migratory and seasonal workers from voting.

Employees in canning, freezing, trucking and other phases of food harvesting and production would also come under the proposed law's provisions.

In order to get Proposition 22 on the ballot large agribusiness firms spent a quarter of a million dollars to obtain the necessary 325,000 signatures. Cases of fraud and misrepresentation in obtaining the signatures are now so extensive that even California Secretary of State Edmund Brown has taken court action to have the proposal disqualified.

Chavez has charged that Del Monte, Sunkist, and the Growers Association put up 70% of the money used by a front organization to campaign for the proposition. In California 80% of the farmable land is in the hands of 7% of the farm owners. And the top 2.4% of the farms employ 60% of the state's farmworkers.

* * *

The farmworkers union still has a long uphill battle ahead in the fight for decent working and living conditions. You can help by staying on your toes in the supermarket:

If there's no label at all on the iceberg lettuce (other kinds of lettuce like Romaine and Boston lettuce are not part of the boycott--only iceberg) stay clear of it and register a complaint with the store's manager.

If you see a misused label--either the Teamsters or a fake Aztec Eagle--don't buy the lettuce and report the store to your nearest United Farmworkers headquarters.

If you do come across honest-to-goodness union lettuce--and there is some around, at least in New York City--enjoy it.

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(Thanks to the New York office of UFW for this info.)

"YOU'RE FIGHTING WITH MORE THAN FRATERNITIES
NOW NIGGER"

36 BLACK STUDENTS RECEIVE SUSPENDED SENTENCES FROM COBLESKILL COLLEGE "RIOT"

COBLESKILL, New York (LNS)--Thirty six black students from Cobleskill (N.Y.) Agricultural and Technical College received suspended sentences recently from charges of "inciting to riot" which were the result of a confrontation between black students and white fraternity members last April.

Black students at the small upstate New York agricultural college were awakened early in the morning of April 11 when windows of their dorm were smashed with bricks. In the attack that followed, white students hurled a molotov cocktail at the dorm and left a burning cross on the lawn. A sign posted on the wall of a corridor read: "You're fighting with more than fraternities now nigger."

The harassment was related to a fight the day before between a black student and a white member of Gamma Delta Iota fraternity over money belonging to the black student. Before it was over several other fraternity members and black students had joined in.

But the incident was far more than just a fraternity brawl. In the past two years there have been numerous less serious incidents involving many of the 40 black and Puerto Rican students at the largely white college. During that period black students have been moving for more third world faculty and administrators as well as demanding a black studies program and a black cultural center. But Cobleskill administrators have continually ignored the blacks on these issues.

After the cross burning incident all but four of the black students at Cobleskill were charged with "inciting to riot" and five members of the college staff were indicted for their support of the blacks in their actions. Five fraternity members were charged with "harassment," a crime carrying only a 15 day sentence while the riot charges are much more severe.

On May 18, twenty two members of the Cobleskill 36 were charged with contempt of Grand Jury for refusing to testify against each other. These contempt charges were later dropped on September 11. The fraternity members were given suspended sentences for the harassment charges.

All that remains to be done now is the trial of the staff members, which has been postponed until February. They are charged with giving false information to the Grand Jury as to the whereabouts of one of the black students.

One of the indicted staff members, William Washington, director of the Equal Opportunity Program (EOP), a financial aid program in which most of the third world students are enrolled, has stated that the school has openly displayed a negative attitude towards third world students. Washington has said that the Director of Admissions deliberately does not recruit third world students and that the Dean of Instruction immediately ex-

pells EOP students with academic problems while regular students are given a one month probationary period.

The Prisoner's Solidarity Committee, which organized a Cobleskill Defense Committee, instrumental in bringing the facts of the case to public attention, have indicated that they will continue their struggle on behalf of the staff members now being brought to trial. Persons interested can contact the committee in care of PSC Box 221, Oneonta, N.Y.

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"TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT MAXIMUM SUPPORT:" FBI USED TO AID NIXON CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON D.C. (LNS)-- In his drive to win re-election, Nixon has made use of almost every segment of the Federal bureaucracy. Now, it appears that even the FBI was enlisted by one of Nixon's top aides-- John D. Ehrlichman-- in the campaign effort.

A report by Time Magazine, asserts that Nixon appointee, FBI Director Patrick Gray sent a memo to 21 FBI field offices on September 8 at the request of the White House. The memo began, "In order for John Ehrlichman to give the President maximum support during campaign trips over the next several weeks, the following information is required."

The memo went on to ask the FBI agents to list "substantive issue problem area" and warned them to use "extreme discretion...under no circumstances should you make outside inquiries such as check of credit bureaus or newspaper morgues."

Gray refused comment on the story but Ehrlichman hastily attributed it to an assistant to one of the Justice Department's Deputy Attorney Generals, who "mistakenly" sent the request to the FBI instead of relying on the Justice Department.

But Ehrlichman defended the "political role" of the Justice Department. "It's awfully important that the Justice Department respond to the political system...the Attorney General should be a political appointee and responsive to the will of the people."

It is clear that both ex-Attorney General John Mitchell and the present one, Richard Kleindienst are political appointees-- and they've made the Justice Department a political weapon--especially against what they term "extremists" and "radicals". Under both Kleindienst and Mitchell a large part of the Justice Dept's efforts have been spent on harassing radicals via "conspiracy" trials and grand juries.

Yet in nearly every case-- Harrisburg 8, Bobby Seale, the Chicago 8, Angela Davis-- the people-- in the form of juries-- have rejected the Justice Department's arguments. And, when you look at the upcoming Grand Jury investigations of the VVAW, Irish-Americans supporting the I.R.A., the Weather underground the question becomes, "Just whose interests is the Nixon Justice Department responsive to?"

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2, 4, 6, 8, DON'T FORGET THE WATERGATE!

INTERVIEW WITH DELIA ALVAREZ, SISTER OF POW
LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Delia Alvarez is the sister of Everett Alvarez, longest held U.S. prisoner in Vietnam. She has been an outspoken activist in the anti-war movement and has played an effective role in organizing POW families against propaganda manipulation by the Nixon administration. The following interview was conducted by Fred Hirsch.)

HOW DOES YOUR BROTHER FEEL ABOUT THE WAR AND ABOUT YOUR ACTIVISM IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT?

I can't say for sure. He hasn't said much about that in the letters we have received. I understand, though, that the prisoners are divided themselves. Those who were captured early in the war were never exposed to the growth of anti-war feeling in this country. They were isolated from our political changes and are likely to view things from the context of the mid-60's. I would not be surprised if the earlier prisoners tend to be more conservative. Just to keep their bearings over the years, they had to cling on to something. The only "something" most of them had was the militaristic propaganda which put them in the planes dropping bombs in the first place. As I say, he is more philosophical now. I doubt if he would ever go back to the Navy as a pilot. I am sure he has gone through some changes -- not necessarily the changes we have experienced, but he is not the same as he was.

WHAT CHANGES HAVE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY EXPERIENCED?

We all used to have great respect for the flag and the uniform. My brother may still be where we all used to be. I believed in the domino theory, fighting communism and killing the enemy. I shared the blinders of this educational system and this society.

Now the enemy to me is the apathy of the American people. That is the enemy we have to fight. Nixon has been very shrewd in keeping that apathy alive. Now I identify Nixon as the opponent, instead of the Vietnamese. The government has taken the power to continue the war from the apathy of the people. Killing the apathy will change the direction of the government.

Right now Nixon is part of the enemy. He cannot be separated in my thinking from the people who run this country. The big businessmen are the real power in this country, even if they do not put themselves forward as politicians.

HOW HAS THIS CHANGE COME ABOUT IN YOUR THINKING?

My involvement with the Chicano movement has done more than anything to open my eyes to things as they really are. Also, I have had eight years of trying to write to my brother and give him an explanation of why he is being held prisoner. I had to study and think about the war more than others who are not touched directly. In all these years it has been impossible to find a real and good reason for my brother's imprisonment. This

has made us see a world we never before were aware of.

IF YOU COULD WRITE TO YOUR BROTHER AND GIVE HIM THE ANSWER, WHAT WOULD YOU TELL HIM?

I don't try to give answers to my brother. The only answer I know now is that we must negotiate an end to the war. Remove U.S. domination in Indochina. The Vietnamese terms are the only realistic terms.

MANY PEOPLE STILL SAY THAT WOULD BE SURRENDER.

We have nothing to surrender in Vietnam. After all these years, we are still looking for a reason for the imprisonment and the killing. They use the word surrender as an excuse to keep up the war. It has no other meaning.

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WOULD BE A VICTORY FOR THE U.S. IN VIETNAM?

Our only victory is to be able to admit that we have been completely wrong. It would be a victory if we got out of Indochina and let the Vietnamese live their own lives in the manner they decide.

We can't change the wrongs of the past years, but if we could get out of Vietnam and give reparations without strings to rebuild what we have destroyed, that would be the beginning of a victory for the American people.

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR BROTHER IS GUILTY?

No. He cannot be singled out. The entire country is guilty of allowing the madness of this war to continue. We will never erase the guilt of the lives we have taken.

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25 BLACKS ACCUSED OF RIOT ABOARD USS KITTY HAWK

HONOLULU (LNS)--The Navy announced charges against 25 black sailors aboard the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk for assault and rioting on October 12 and 13 while the ship conducted air attacks against North Vietnam.

The Navy's story is that the 25 blacks, all of them between the ages 18 and 21, participated in a "racial disturbance" which injured 46 men.

All those charged face severe penalties if convicted. Not a single white sailor faces court-martial in connection with the mid-October events. So far only the Navy's side of the story is available since the Kitty Hawk is still operating in "Yankee Station" off the coast of Vietnam.

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"...this government has already indicated that we will not consider ourselves bound by any limitations imposed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements."

April, 1961

(From Credibility Gap: A Digest of the Pentagon Papers)

NIXON SAYS HE'S GOING TO SCREW US AND HE IS
SCREWING US. THAT'S WHAT I LIKE ABOUT HIM--
HE'S HONEST!"

HANDFUL OF CHICANOS ORGANIZE FOR NIXON RE-ELECTION By Fred Hirsch

SAN JOSE, Calif. (LNS)-- The local Spanish Speaking Committee to Re-elect the President is the brain-child of Ben Fernandez. In private, Fernandez prides himself on being "the nation's foremost Mexican-American economist." Friends are of the opinion that he has been in the \$100,000-a-year bracket for about the last dozen years. His main stock in trade has been the organization of savings and loan banks, three of them in California-- in San Fernando, Los Angeles and San Jose. He has taken substantial fees for organizing banks in other cities where they have not come into existence.

The enterprising Mr. Fernandez will undertake a bank organization for a fee of no less than \$1,500 from at least 10 would-be board members. Often the fee is higher and the number of paying takers greater. His center of operations is Research, Inc. in Chatsworth, where he owns a substantial home, with several servants. "I always go first class," Fernandez boasts.

As founder of the federally-funded National Economic Development Agency (NEDA), promoter Fernandez placed himself in a unique position. NEDA has offices in 10 cities and is instrumental in doling out loans and grants to new ventures in "Brown Capitalism." Perhaps it was contact with business applicants to the federal trough that allowed Fernandez to "pledge \$1,000 from 1,000 Mexican Americans." With that promise to Nixon, Fernandez became chairman of the Hispanic Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. His small business loan contacts should also be helpful in finding new comers willing to plunk down \$1500-\$2000 to get on the board of a bright new shiny bank.

Six months ago, Ben Fernandez sat down with some local Mexican-Americans and convinced them that their future was with the Nixon Administration. Campaigning for Nixon was to pay off in new and increased loans and grants to Mexican-American businessmen. The nucleus of the Nixon group was then formed of an assortment of people hoping for the new millennium of federal windfall money. A small number of federal jobseekers and hopeful free enterprisers fell into line with those regulars who jump from payroll-to-payroll in government jobs.

The first venture of the group was a dinner for Romana Banuelos. The \$1,000 a plate banquet was not to celebrate her successful exploitation of Mexican nationals in her Los Angeles sweatshop, but rather to honor her as Nixon's Treasurer. The dinner was held at the home of Severo Ozuna, senior member of a family which has just opened two new furniture discount houses, having fallen heir to substantial sums from the Small Business Administration. Ozuna Food Products, another family company, shares notoriety with Mrs. Banuelos. According to reliable sources, the Immigration Department turned up low-wage nationals (illegally in the U.S.) at Ozuna Food Products in 1969, 1970 and 1971. The dinner turned \$24,000 into the Nixon coffers and laid the basis for formation of the Santa Clara County Spanish-Speaking Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Charles Esparza is the national chairman of SSCRP. Until he was discharged by San Jose's Model Cities Community Board, he served as Director of that program. He has held a number of jobs in federally-funded "community organizations" and is currently on a federally backed payroll for the Foundation for Community Research and Development. The Foundation is involved as a conduit in Nixon's scheme of "Brown Capitalism" and is, strangely or not, the employer of three or more of the 14 members of the SSCRP.

Some months ago, word went out along the federal poverty job circuit that any employees taking active roles in the McGovern campaign could look forward to their final paychecks. Yet the Foundation for Research and Development seems to be able to supply cadres for Nixon without endangering its government bankroll.

Esparza, who recently applied for a job with the Office of Minority Business Enterprises is quite frank about the whole thing. "There is no question of ideology in this whole thing. We are tired of doing things just because they are right. We are in this as a business deal, pure and simple. We back Nixon and he will put money into the hands of Chicano businessmen."

Many years ago, Esparza thought of himself as a liberal. "I knew Nixon way back. I worked for Helen Gahagen Douglas when Nixon got his start by lying and redbaiting. I know all that. I used to be called a pinko. Nixon says he's going to screw us and he is screwing us. That's what I like about him-- he's honest."

Confusion seems the trademark at the San Jose's Eastside Nixon office. There is a picture of Cesar Chavez on the wall, while Nixon sponsors legislation that would crush the United Farmworkers. And in a single week, long before the McGovern nomination, one member flipfopped out of the Chairmanship of the Democratic Central Committee and into the Nixon committee.

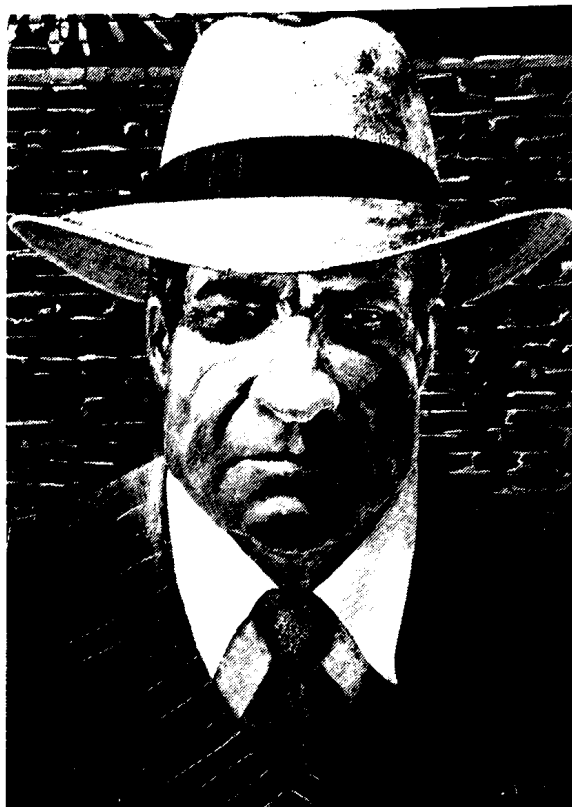
Victor Camacho, Re-Election committee member points with pride to the office operation but his talk doesn't match the facts. "This office is unbelievable. We've made 2,000 phone calls already. We have 1,600 cards of volunteers. Our workers tell us that Chicanso are going to vote for Nixon 3-to-1. That's the fact of it. Look you can see for yourself." What could be seen was that there were some telephones-- unattended at 7 PM on a Wednesday, three weeks before the election.

Esparza was once a businessman. He used to sell high-priced meat in a low-income barrio until he went out of business. He is convinced that Nixon's trickle-down theory is the answer for Mexican Americans. "Look, I'm willing to sleep with the devil if I think it's good for my people. If I'm a whore for supporting Nixon, that all right because, now, for the first time, the price is right."

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PLEASE PAY YOUR NOVEMBER BILLS!!!!



TOP RIGHT: Nixon as hood graphic.
CREDIT: SUNDANCE/LNS.

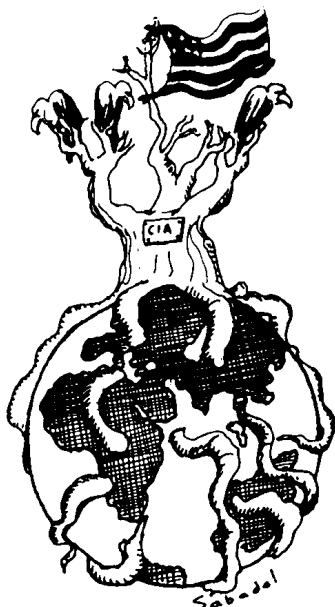
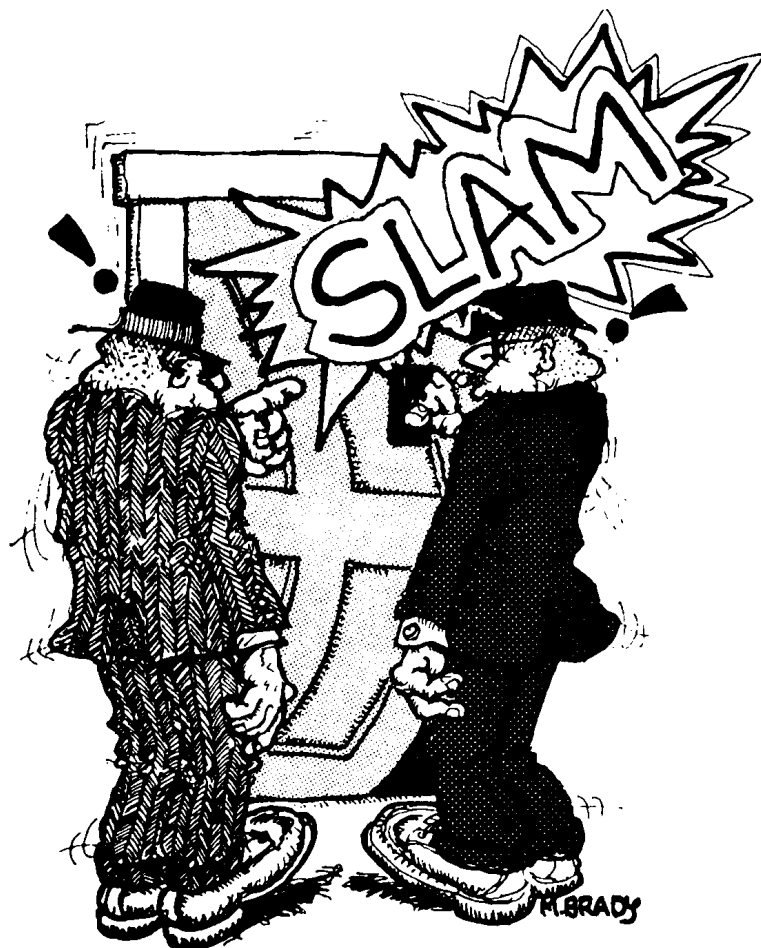
TOP LEFT: Nixon, Agnew, and Nelson Rockefeller in Philadelphia last week for the signing of a revenue sharing bill. "Revenue sharing," get it? On stage left is Louis Welsh, Mayor of Houston (Texas).
Credit: Neil Benson/LNS.

BOTTOM: Photos from Salinas, Calif., may be used with the farmworkers story on page 6. More photos and graphics that may be used with this story can be found on the cover and P-2 of this packet, and: #458 (Aug. 16) cover and P-3; #441 (June 10) P-2 and P-3; #440 (June 7) P-1; #416 (Mar. 4) P-6; #414 (Feb. 19) cover. BOTH PHOTOS CREDIT: Ken Light/LNS.

**"Unhappy
owners."**

**We don't
want
any."**

-Ford Motor Company



TOP RIGHT: When the FBI comes knockin'. See story on page 1. CREDIT: ANN ARBOR SUN/LNS.

TOP LEFT: "Unhappy Owners. We Don't Want Any." ...Unhappy workers, well, that's something else. This ad from Ford appeared in a recent N.Y. POST. See short about Ford workers in Taiwan on page 3. Credit: LNS.

FAR LEFT MIDDLE: Nixon and Agnew release wind-up peace doves. CREDIT: LNS.

MIDDLE MIDDLE:
CIA graphic is from a French political journal. CREDIT: POLITIQUE/LNS.

MIDDLE RIGHT: Goodbye to the 1970s may be used with the story on page 10. Credit: #475
CREDIT: GOODBYE TO THE 1970S/LNS

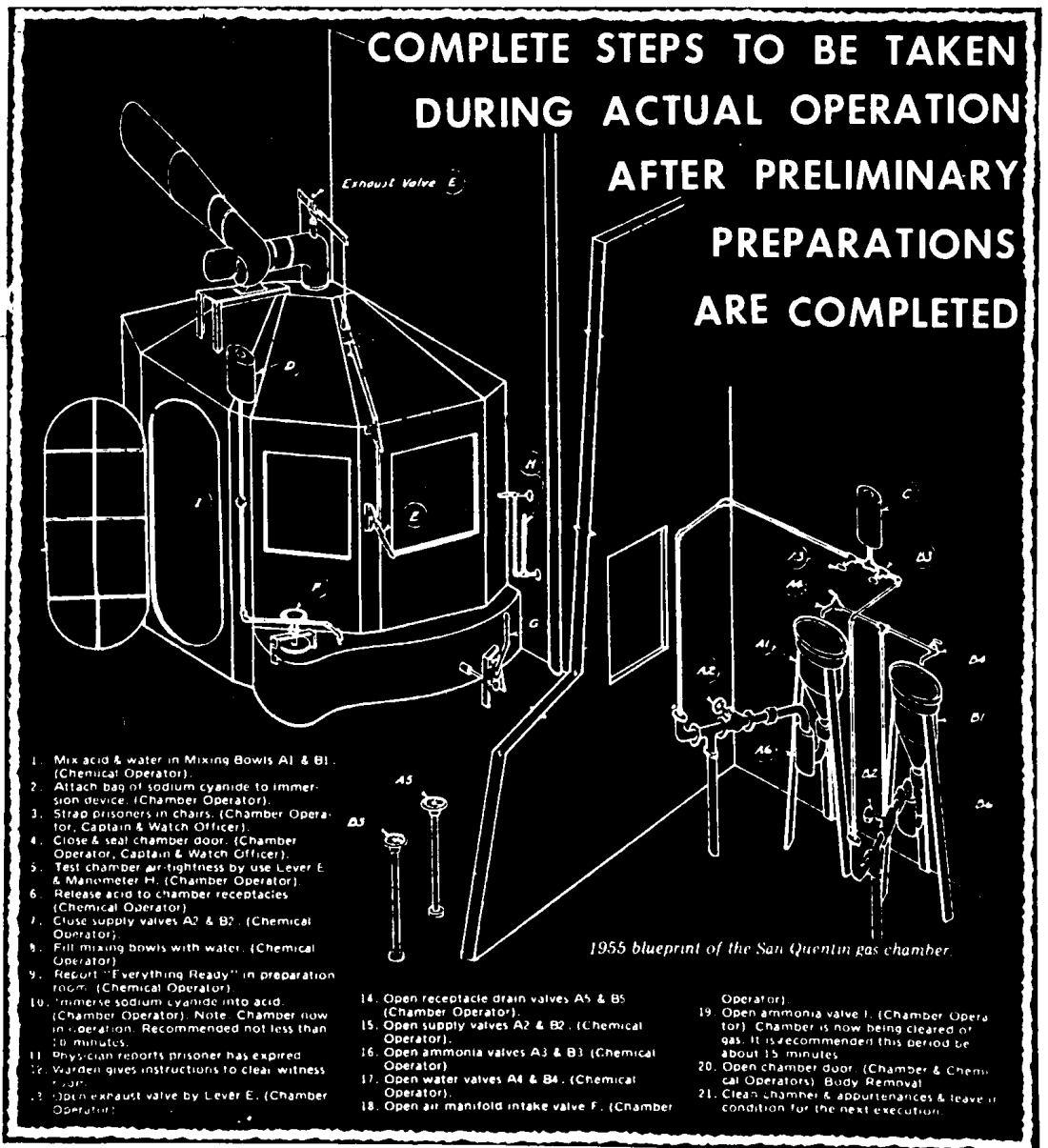
BOTTOM: Goodbye to the 1970s cartoon goes with story on page 6, as does the Farmworkers Union Label. The real Farmworkers Union Label must say FARMWORKERS on it. CREDIT FOR CARTOON: WORKERS POWER/LNS. See P-1 or cover for list of additional graphics that can accompany story on page 6.



Drawing by Laurie Anderson



Robert Pryor



TOP: Nixon and the Prisoners of War issue graphic. Credit: Laurie Anderson/UNIVERSITY REVIEW/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT: 1955 blueprint of San Quentin gas chamber.
Proposition 17 on the California ballot would restore the
death penalty there. CREDIT: THE BLACK PANTHER/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: Nixon-
Kissinger graphic.
CREDIT: LNS